

The Hillsborough Recorder.

J. D. CAMERON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Prospectus for 1874—Seventh Year.

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Every subscriber to THE ALDINE for the year 1874 will receive a pair of chromos. The original pictures were painted in oil for the publishers of THE ALDINE, by Thomas Moran, whose great Colorado picture was purchased by Congress for ten thousand dollars. The subjects were chosen to represent "The East" and "The West." One is a view in the White Mountains, New Hampshire; the other gives the Cliffs of Green River, Wyoming Territory. The difference in the nature of the scenes themselves is a pleasing contrast, and affords a good display of the artist's scope and coloring. The chromos are each worked from thirty distinct plates, and are in size (12 x 16) and appearance exact fac-similes of the originals. The presentation of a worthy example of American's greatest landscape painters to the subscribers of THE ALDINE was a bold and peculiarly happy idea, and its successful realization is attested by the testimonial over the signature of Mr. Moran himself.

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THE NEW EXPLORATION.

[New York World.]

For several years the exploration and trigonometrical survey of the Holy Land has excited much public interest. This dates from the commencement of the exploration of Palestine on the west of the Jordan, by the English fund, in 1865. In the winter of 1871 a society was formed in this country which undertook the scientific survey and exploration of that portion of Holy Land on the east of the Jordan. It was not till the autumn of 1872 that the services of Lieutenant Stever, United States Army, was by the courtesy of the War Department secured. He was dispatched to Syria to organize an expedition during the winter of 1872-'73. Assistant engineers from this country, and followed him. Professor Palmé was appointed to the charge of the archaeological department. March 19, 1873, an expedition as complete in all its appointments as it was possible to make it started on its march from Beirut for the plains of Moab. It reached Es Salt on the 1st of April, and having fixed the camp at Habis, established a base line and commenced the triangulation and exploration of that hitherto comparatively unknown region. Five months were devoted to the vigorous prosecution of the work. The result has been most encouraging. For while a reconnaissance of the whole country has been made, the work of thorough survey and exploration has been going on. Six hundred square miles have been triangulated, and the detail of an accurate map on the scale of one inch to the mile has been mostly filled in. Ruins, which abound on every hand, have been visited, and sketches made. Copies of "cass and squares" of inscription which will be new to scholars have been taken; some of which are on their way to this country. Professor Palmé has made an elaborate study of Nebo and Pizgah, in the vicinity of which the camp was fixed. The facilities afforded by the proximity of the camp, and the assistance of the engineer enabled him to make a very complete examination, and he claims that he had settled the doubts and questions which have prevailed concerning the localities. It will probably form the material of "third statement" (the second will soon be ready for distribution,) and will be eagerly sought by Biblical scholars. The expedition returning from Moab reached Beirut September 17th. Lieutenant Stever having laid his maps before and reported the progress of the survey to the Advisory Committee at Beirut they advised him proceed at once to this country as the most expeditious method of putting the Society and the public in possession of all the facts. He has just arrived in this country.

A. H. STEPHENS AT THE NORTH.

The Petersburg News says the Republican press at the North have been particularly partial and complimentary in all their allusions to that distinguished Georgian, and have welcomed him back to the councils of the nation with unreserved satisfaction and pleasure. When we consider that Mr. Stephens was Vice-President of the Confederate States, and that in some of his views, and all of his feelings, he has been extreme, and we cannot but regard his reception by the "truly loyal" on his first appearance at the capital of the country after thirteen years of absence in "rebellion," as one of the most pleasant events of the day, and an omen that all the dark clouds and animosities resulting from civil war that have so long lingered over our national horizon, have been at last in the bosom of the deep ocean buried.

A negro witness on a horse trial in a New Jersey court, was asked to explain the difference between a box stall and a common stall. Straightening himself up he pointed to the square inclosure in which the judge was seated, and said: "Dat ar's what I call a box stall, dere where dat old hoss is sittin'." It took the sheriff some time to restore order in that court.

The camphor tree perfumes the air, and its leaves yield the finest honey. It often reaches a hundred feet in height, girth of fifty feet. The precious gum is found sometimes in layers as large as a man's arms, but more frequently in small fragments, extracted with sharp-pointed instruments. The wood is excellent for house, ship timber, and furniture, and excepting the task and clamorous, is the only wood never attacked by the myriads of voracious insects in the East Indies. The common kinds of camphor are procured by distillation.

The population of the globe is usually estimated at one thousand millions. A new and careful estimate, based on the very latest returns, has just been published at Gotha by two competent German statisticians, who calculate the present number of the earth's inhabitants at thirteen hundred and seventy seven millions of souls, which is probably the nearest attainable approximation to the truth.

A FRIEND who did the Colorado mountain last fall has informed us that he got as ravenous as a raven among the ravines and at down in one of the gorgeous gorges and gorges himself.

STATE ITEMS.

A young lady from Georgia, a pupil at the Salem Female Academy, was burned to death last week from her dress accidentally taking fire.

The gin house of Dr. Columbus Mills of Cabarrus Co. was burnt last week, together with fifty bales of cotton, the work of an incendiary.

Milton wants a tinner.

The Chronicle says, Zeno Rollins collected had the misfortune to get both hands saved of, at the mill of Messrs. Smith & Scott, in Person County.

The Catholic Church in Raleigh is being frescoed.

The Star says, a collision occurred on the Wilmington Columbia and Annapolis Railroad on Wednesday, badly injuring the engines and resulting in the damage altogether to the extent of about \$30,000.

A negro girl at Chalk Level, Stokes County, recently gave birth to a child, placed it under a brush heap, set fire to the pile and consumed the body.

The next State council of Friends of Temperance will be held in Winston on the Third Tuesday of May 1874.

The Salisbury Watchman will soon be published tri-weekly.

The Messenger says, in reference to the meeting of Conference: "The Conference of the M. E. Church, South, convenes in Wilmington on Wednesday of next week."

We are glad to hear that ample arrangements have been made for the accommodation of all delegates and ministers, of whom there are expected over two hundred.—Journal.

Wilmington is to have a masquerade ball on the 30th inst.

The Journal says, that catfish are crowding the throats of elsewhere-lovers.

This month has five Mondays, five Tuesdays, and five Wednesdays.

The Winston Gazette says that Rev. Mr. Flyth, pastor of the Episcopal parish, has resigned, and will shortly remove to Florida.

Cato Rogers, col., who attempted an outrage upon Mrs. G. W. Carroll, was sentenced at the recent term of the Superior Court in Duplin to 20 years in the Penitentiary.

The criminal Docket of Burke county was smaller than it has been since the war. The Good Templars have good reason to attribute this change for the better to the closing of the bar-rooms in Morganton, as one third at least of the criminal docket was furnished by bar-rooms and street fights.—Piedmont Press.

GIRLS, DON'T TALK SLANG.

Girls, don't talk slang. If it is necessary that any one in the family should do that, let it be your big brother, though I would advise him not to adopt "pigeon English" when there is an elegant systematized language that he can just as well use. But don't you do it. You can have no idea how it sounds to ears unused or averse to it to hear a young lady, when she is asked if she will go with you to some place, answer "Not much!" or requested to do something which she does not wish, to hear her say, "Can't see it."

Not long ago I heard a young miss, who is educated and accomplished, in speaking of a young man say that she intended to "go for him!" and when her sister asked her assistance at work, she answered "Not for Joe!"

"Now, young ladies of unexceptionable character and really good education fall into this habit, thinking it shows smartness to answer back in slang phrases, and they soon slip flippantly from their tongues with a saucy pertness that is neither lady-like nor becoming. "I bet," or "you bet" is well enough among men who are trading horses or land; but the contrast is startling and positively shocking to hear those words issued from the lips of a young lady. They seem at once to surround her with the rougher associations of men's daily life, and bring her down from the pedestal of purity where she is placed, to their own coarse level.

A lover consulted a lawyer about carrying off an heiress. "You must not carry her off," said the lawyer, "but she can carry you off. Let her mount a horse and hold the bridle and whip, then you get up behind her, let her run off with you, and then you'll be safe." The next morning the lawyer found that his daughter had run away with the said young man in the afore-said manner.

A learned doctor in Iowa has given his opinion that tight lacing is a public benefit, inasmuch as its tendency is to kill off all the foolish girls and leave the wise ones to grow into women.

A Boston paper has this among its answers to correspondents: "Son-in-law—arsenic is the most certain but not so rapid as strychnine. Put a little in her tea."

Epitaph for an ardent—"Gone up."

GEN. SHERMAN'S INHUMANITY.

Gen. D. H. Narry in a communication to the Richmond Enquirer, gives his opinion of Gen. Sherman. It shows up that distinguished military genius in quite an unenviable light. We quote:

"Viewed by the standard of honor used by the military men of this age prior to the late war, Gen. Sherman's record will be found very unworthy of imitation."

"If we except Gen. Butler, perhaps no commander more cruelly violated the principles of humanity than Gen. Sherman did. His own words and his own correspondence shall condemn him. Although the government has suppressed a portion of his military correspondence, for reasons we may conjecture, enough remains to show that Sherman's ideas of military honor are very peculiar, and should be carefully eliminated from any model designed for the education of young soldiers."

We will give some "gleanings" from General Sherman's dispatches, which seem to justify our opinion of his principles of war.

July 7th, 1864: "Their utter destruction (factories in Georgia) is right, and meets my entire approval; and to make the matter complete you will arrest the owners and employees and send them under guard, charged with treason, to Marietta."

"Should you, under the impulse of anger, natural at contemplating such perfidy, hang the wretch, I approve the act beforehand."

July 14th. To Gen. J. E. Smith: "If you entertain a bare suspicion against any family send it to the North. If guerrillas trouble the roads or the rivers they should be shot without mercy."

September 8th, 1864. "I won't allow trade or manufactures of any kind, but will remove the present population and make Atlanta a purely military town." This barbarous threat was actually "executed" by him.

November 11th, 1864. "Last night we burned Rome, and in two more days we will have Atlanta."

December 5th, 1864. "Blair can burn the bridges and culverts and burn enough barns to mark the progress of the head of his column."

December 22d. To Gen. Grant: "If you can hold Lee, I can go on and smash South Carolina all to pieces."

This seems a very unfair division of labor. When Gen. Halleck suggests to him to have Charleston destroyed by "some accident," and to sow salt upon its site.

Sherman replies, December 24th. "We are not only fighting hostile armies, but a hostile people; and we must make old and young, rich and poor, feel the hard hand of war."

To a terrified lady, who remonstrated against the cruelty of his acts, he is said to have replied, "Madam, war means cruelty."

His dispatches and correspondence between the 16th and 21st December have been suppressed by the Government.

And then referring to West Point Academy under its present management, General Narry says:

"If West Point ever was a desirable school for the education of young gentlemen, it cannot be so now, and we believe no Virginian can wisely subject his son to the influences which must surround him there."

If military education be desired by a young man, have we not an academy in Lexington equal to all of our prospective requirements?

While it is in no respect inferior in the standard of attainments to West Point in its best days.

The influence of Lee and Jackson, however, about its elevens, and the examples of Rhodes, Patton, Latimer, and a hundred other of its brilliant spirits, animated the virtues of the young gentlemen of the Virginia Military Institute. The very flower of Southern youth have for more than thirty years resorted there for the foundation of an education which is at once liberal and practical, and in which social and moral influences hold their controlling place.

D. H. M.

WASHINGTON, December 8.

Much excitement prevails here to-day over the warlike aspect of affairs. Although not yet officially announced, it is generally believed that Minister Disla has resigned and left Madrid. Secretary Fish is in direct communication with Senor Castelar. The recent negotiations and previous snubbing of Disla in the Badwell and Howara cases have culminated in his withdrawal.

Secretary Fish is still hopeful of peace and of the ability of his cabinet government to carry out the provisions of the protocol, but it is evident that the administration generally don't share the same confidence. The entire fleet has been ordered from Key West, and preliminary orders given all other vessels to make all possible haste.

Secretary Robeson was before the committee to-day urging an appropriation of five million dollars for immediate use. The administration organs praise the magnanimous action of the government, and admit that no more concessions can be made.

Representative Cox offered a resolution

recognizing belligerent rights for Cuba. If of the Democrats voted for a resolution of the rules to permit, but the House refused to pass it. Congress is awaiting further developments; but the great majority stand ready to enforce the demands for the government.

The general amnesty bill passed the House by a two-thirds vote.

The city is black with delegates from all sections of the country to attend the next rights convention to-morrow.

Vice-President Wilson is going to Florida for his health.

A venerable lawyer in Connecticut writes: "Some years ago, before my head was silvered over with gray I filled the responsible office of a lawyer's clerk. The 5th of July, bearing a hasty step approaching through the long hall that led to the office of the good lawyers N— & F—, in which I was employed, and seeing the ever-smiling countenance of Sheriff J— peering in the open doorway, inquiringly, 'Come in,' said I, 'come in.' 'All alone, eh?' 'Yes, Sir; please be seated.' 'Thank you. There is a man coming in presently; answer all his questions, and—But here he is. This, Sir,' said he, addressing the gentleman, 'is the lawyer I was speaking of. He is gentlemanly, smart, and above all, a good lawyer. He will answer your questions.' While he was speaking I scrutinized my client closely. A more striking figure one seldom encounters. A phiz thickly studded with a stiff, unshaven beard, gray and rough, a pair of eyes that peered like two balls of ice from under the folds of the dark matted hair that hung over his narrow forehead, with a mouth wide and a shadowed by an upper lip of a thickness that defies belief, and this surmounted by a nose that reminded me of a sentry in our good old geography. 'A promontory is a high point of land extending into the sea'; and the red pimple on the end of it furnished the remainder of the paragraph, 'upon the extremity of which is often built a lighthouse.' I need not describe his dress; for when I say 'was a snuff colored countryman's suit' it will be enough. As he made his bow he commenced drawing off his coat, when, suddenly recollecting himself, he drew it on, and motioned me to go with him into the hall, that he might not be overheard.

"Mr. Lawyer—I now smelled his breath, and noticed other tokens of intoxication—yesterday I bought a ticket to go home; now—his that's all right, isn't it?" "Certainly," said I, just beginning to enjoy it with sheriff B—, whom I could see in the office laughing heartily to himself.

"Well I lost the 'foremost ticket'—that's all right, is it?" "I nodded my head."

"Now the railroad ought to take me home—do ye think they will?" I expressed my doubts. Then a cold eye fixed upon and darted among the sparkling locks like fire-flies in a wood-dog's eye. "Then flax 'round here! Blak! out a writ, and we'll 'tach the train!'"

A lady stepped on Ex-Senator Doolittle's foot, while getting into a carriage stage the other day. She blushingly begged the gentleman's pardon, whereupon he said: "Miss, for a bright, sunny smile like that, I am perfectly willing you should dance the Boston dip on my favorite corn."

"I want a 'Young Man's Companion,' said a spruce young fellow to a bookseller. "Very well," said the bookseller, handing him a volume, 'here's 'My Only Daughter.'"

Would you believe the wit of an oath? asked a lawyer. "No, sir," was the reply. "If you should ask him the time of day, he would lie about it."

The same engine at Spencer Mass, grinds sausage and prints the village paper.

A panic count-down. "How many mills make a dollar?"

"A lass!" exclaimed an old bachelor who wanted to marry. "Alas! a lass! he cried after he had been married awhile."

It is a great deal easier to be a philosopher after a man has had his dinner than it is when he don't know where he is going to get it.

Old Deacon N—having occasion to spend the night at a hotel, was assigned a room in which there were three single beds, two of which already contained occupants. Soon after the light was extinguished a man in one of the other beds began to snore so loudly as to prevent the deacon from falling asleep. The tumult increased as the night wore away, until it became absolutely fearful. Some two or three hours after midnight the snorer turned himself in bed, and gave a hideous scream, and became silent. The deacon had thought the third gentleman asleep until at this juncture he heard him exclaim, "Ho! dead! thank Heaven, he's dead."

So dark and yet so light, as the man said when he looked at his last ton of coal.



FALL 1873. NEW GOODS. HICKSON & TYACK, DANVILLE, VA.

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Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY.....DEC. 17, 1873.

THE STATE DEBT.

Various measures have been proposed during the present session of the Legislature looking to a settlement of this vexed question. Until it is settled, there will be a feeling of uneasiness and uncertainty both in the State and out of it. The State is hampered every way. If the debt is held to its present magnitude, and is considered binding upon it, we cannot honestly and consistently invite immigration to share with us the weight of an intolerable burden. But we cannot pay all. The soft flattery of Reverdy Johnson, that the resources of the State are so great, and her character for honor so high, that she will, on the first ground, find no difficulty in meeting her obligations, and on the other, cannot afford to tarnish her fame, may tickle the ear, but will not convince the reason. We cannot meet the whole of the debt. Its very magnitude represents the energies, and excludes the capital, necessary for the development of those resources upon which Mr. Johnson found a theme for his rhetorical flourishes.

Reduce the amount, remove the incumbrance, and then we may expect to see the State as rich and prosperous as she can be.

We regard the proposition of the committee, (an abstract of which is found under our Legislative head) as the most feasible, and at the same time, the most just scheme which could be presented. It embodies the ideas of Mr. Worth, of Mr. Fleming, and others who have introduced bills with plans to the view of settlement. The idea which underlies the whole is, that the honor of the State must be preserved, while her poverty must be considered; that she should respect obligations honestly incurred, while at the same time due weight should be given to the consideration of those circumstances which altered her condition, and stripped her of her property; that, while she is willing to do justice to all, the fact stands prominent that her poverty is not her choice, and that the act of a conqueror destroyed that basis upon which her credit was founded; and that therefore it is not right, any more than it is possible, that she should be called upon to meet the whole of her obligations to those by whose very acts she has been crippled in her capabilities.

The special tax bonds are thoroughly ignored in this bill. There is something grand in this cool defiance of the pressure which is exerted to elevate these iniquities into the dignity of honest credits. There is something strikingly North Carolinian in it.

It is a calm deliberate determination, rooted in the breast of nearly every man, which will never be weakened by reason or decisions of the Courts, and which will only be subdued by force too powerful to be overcome by argument.

THE BACK PAY.

The participants in this odium may take some comfort in the position assumed by A. H. Stephens, in the House of Representatives, and derive some courage from his defence and approval of a measure so generally condemned. But for most of them Mr. Stephens' alliance comes too late. The verdict has been made up, and sentence has been pronounced.

It is too late now to turn back the tide of reproach, and cover up, what in then: was guilt, by the shield of constitutional right. Mr. Stephens may be correct when he says that every Congress has a right to fix its own compensation, and had the Congress whose fame is now so indelibly stained manfully asserted its right, it might have escaped reproach.

It is its disgrace, that it accomplished its purpose by indirection; that it did not seem to be aware of its rights, and therefore furtively attained its objects; that it carried out what might have been a lawful measure by methods which made it a swindle.

That the parties felt conscious of crime is illustrated by the promptness with which so many of them returned the spoils to the Treasury of the United States; by the coyness with which so many of them dallied with it, afraid to take it at once, holding aloof with prudent reserve until popular sentiment had been ascertained; by the audacious avowal of victory over constitutional scruples by bold, bad men, like Ben Butler.

Mr. Stephens may give countenance to men of this cast, but his argument comes too late to better the political fortunes of those who have stained themselves with this one unfortunate error.

The various resolutions on this subject, introduced into our Legislature express the opinions of the people of North Carolina, and though we regret to lose the services of men otherwise pure, and eminently useful to the State, the irrevocable fiat has gone

forth. The claim of the South to an honor and purity above that possessed by those who have disgraced the American Congress since the exclusion of genuine Southern representation must not fail, since the restrictions against the presence of that element have been removed.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

It seems particularly unfortunate and inopportune that this pestilent subject should again be introduced upon the country at this juncture. There never has been a time since the war when a return to a healthy national sentiment had so nearly been reached, never a time when sectional animosities had been so nearly allayed.

The dangers of a foreign war had recalled the image of a common country. The blessed tones of a general amnesty had sounded through the land, and soothed into rest the last notes of disquiet and dissatisfaction.

All is likely to be undone by that fire-brand Sumner, whose sole idea of political perfection is the full equality of the negro.

Why should that subject be presented now? Has not the colored man now all the rights of person and of property fully attained and secured? Is the white man better secured in his rights of suffrage, of property, of education, of religious privilege, than the negro? Most assuredly not.

If he goes beyond this; if, as Sumner asks for him, he demands a social equality, he is asking what he will never get, though a Congress, transcending its Constitutional powers, may legislate it to him. There is that in nature, there is that in history, there is that in experience, which tell of an ineradicable distinction which no laws can reconcile.

It is a subject upon which the white man of the South will not argue. Logic nor rhetoric can penetrate the impregnable convictions of his mind.

The terrible colored man of the South desires no such obliteration of natural lines. He is wise enough to know how deeply they are drawn, and how impassable they are. He is satisfied in the security of his rights, the recognition of his freedom, and the protection of his industry and property. It is only the turbulent, the aspiring, and in most instances the half breed, who urge these measures of dangerous import.

Sumner derives a me temporary consequence as the champion of this idea, but it would be better for the race he affects to befriend, that he would permit them to work out their deliverance and their elevation, in a regular, progressive way, than to endeavor to force them to it by means which must involve them in disappointment and ruin.

A BETTER DAY BEFORE US.

The swiftest and most unstatesmanlike course ever adopted by an enlightened people was pursued by the United States Government at the close of the late civil war, so persistently designated at the North as the Rebellion. Satisfied with that definition, which was thenceforth made the cover for so much of cruelty, of injustice and of discriminating legislation, the government since the close of the war enforced all those harsh penalties so properly due to genuine rebels. The South, viewing the conflict from a different standpoint, and recognizing it as a conflict for the maintenance of the true principles of government, in which its theories were overthrown by force of arms, was not ready to see its truthful acceptance of the terms of the conqueror received with doubt, and its return to the control of the general government with distrust.

But the South, reluctantly as it had abandoned the hopes of a separate existence was sincere in its submission to the events of the war. Nothing was more earnestly desired than the return of peace, and the restoration of harmony. The North, on the other hand, elated with victory, and burning with vengeful hate, lost the opportunity which a magnanimous statesmanship would have found, and perpetuated almost indefinitely the animosities which a generous policy would soon have obliterated.

And so it is, that at the end of eight years, discord, distrust, partial and oppressive legislation, alien rule, unjust discriminations, test oaths, disqualifications for office and station, all together have kept the chasm open, and have presented the anomaly of a country, one in territory and government, divided in sentiment, and its sections radically hostile, the one to the other.

Only of late do we see a real approach to each other of the jaws of this chasm. Only at this period so remote from the date of their erection, do we see a settled purpose to throw down the barriers which have separated the North and the South, and to bring them together as one people.

The amnesty resolutions of Mr. Maynard of Tennessee which passed the House of Representatives by so decisive a majority sound the death knell to that spirit of sectional fanaticism which has so long ruled, and which, founded in hate and jealousy,

has seen nothing but enemies in the best men of the South.

The recognition of the military genius of Forrest, and the full trust in his patriotism by the highest military officer of the country, the bitter and intractable Sherman, shows that the scales begin to fall from the eyes of those who could heretofore see nothing but treason and hostility in the Southern 'Rebel.'

The time is coming when history will place these rebels in their appropriate niches, and when perhaps the North may not be so prompt to boast that she alone struck in defence of constitutional liberty. It is near at hand when the term rebel will be as little applied as a term of reproach to Southerners as it was to our revolutionary forefathers. It is a stinging jest to us.

How much the dangers of a war with Spain may have had to do with this sudden return of a sense of justice, and the recognition of a common lineage, and a common interest, we are not prepared to say. But what we are glad to believe the danger of war averted, it is gratifying to think that the unification of such an event, has been the occasion of a reconciliation which under other conditions might have been indefinitely postponed through the interested machinations of the worst enemies of the country.

TOBACCO MARKET.

A better feeling has been developed during the last week, both at the South and the North. Accounts from Richmond, Petersburg, Danville, and Durham show an approach to the return of business and by January, it is probable activity will be fully established.

The New York Tobacco Leaf of the 10th says, the week closed with signs of activity all around, the aggregate transactions were larger than for the week previous, though with prices less satisfactory than could be wished.

Our own market perfectly idle.

COTTON MARKET.

At present the market is firm and active with an upward tendency. New York 1 1/2 cotton firm at 16 1/2 to 16 3/4. Wilmington, 1 1/2 cotton ordinary 14 Low middling 14 1/2. Raleigh, 14 to 14 1/2. Receipts at Raleigh for the week 1187 bales, and to date 10,075 bales.

In this connection we note with pride the high reputation of the cotton from Orange. It is worth 1 of a cent more than that of the same grade from other Counties. Some of the Manufacturers of Alabama have standing orders in Raleigh for all the Orange Cotton that can be bought.

A horrible murder was committed at Abbeysburg on the Carolina Central R. R. on Saturday night, on the person of a bar keeper named Thos. C. Thompson. He was called up about 2 o'clock at night to furnish drinks to two negroes. He was struck on the head with an axe so he was stooping to draw liquor, and was killed instantly. Two negroes were arrested, they having been overheard concocting plans for the murder.

Marshall Bazine, tried before a military commission in France for the alleged treacherous surrender of Metz, and an immense number of men and munitions of war, was convicted and sentenced to death. His punishment has since been commuted to twenty years' imprisonment, together with loss of rank and all titles of honor.

Professor Agassiz, one of the most eminent scientists of the age, has just died at Cambridge, Mass.

Judge Nelson, formerly of the U. S. Supreme Court, died suddenly at Cooperstown, N. Y. of Apoplexy.

The Virginians has been transferred from Santiago to Bahia Honda, preparatory to her surrender to the United States. Cuba has cooled down, and will now probably submit to the dictation of the home government, and there will be no war.

The Secretary of the Treasury finds the revenues of the government unable to keep it out of debt, and therefore proposes to increase the tax on tobacco 4 cents, on whiskey 10 cents and to restore the duties on tea and coffee.

Rev. Mr. Cheney of Chicago has been installed Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church.

SELECT

Boarding and Day School.

HILLSBORO, N. C.
THE Misses Nana and Miss KOLLOCK, will receive the scholars of their school on Friday, Feb. 6, 1874.
Circulars forwarded on application. dec 17 2m

Hughes' Academy.

THE next session of my school will commence on the second Monday in January 1874.
EXFEE SCHEDULE:
Tuition per session of 20 weeks, \$25 00.
Board, including all necessary expenses, \$25 00.
except washing and lights, \$25 00.
Payments made as follows: \$25, at beginning; \$25, at middle and balance at close of term.
Address S. W. HUGHES,
dec 17 7f. Cedar Grove, N. C.

Carry the News to Hiram!

SPAIN WON'T FIGHT.

The Great Closing out Sale at

Cedar Grove,

BEGAN THE

26th November, and will continue

from day to day until the

STOCK IS SOLD!

Many Thousand Dollars worth of

DRY GOODS, Hats and Caps, Clothing,

All kinds of

WARES,

Fancy Goods,

NOTIONS AND MILLINERY.

are offered

Best Calico only 10 cents!

Best Factory Shirting one yard wide just 10 cents.

Blank yarn \$1.30.

17 Spauld has Shot an Orange county man. Ain't we mad?

There's New Green Backs, War Green

Backs, comes in soon. Spend what you've got while its good and Goods

are plentiful and sold so low at

dec. 3. CEDAR GROVE.

Steam Engines and Boilers.

SAW MILLS.

WOOD WORKING MACHINERY.

Grist Mill Machinery

AND

MILL FURNISHING GOODS

ALSO

Second Hand Engines and Boilers.

Sent for Circular.

RAIM & HUNTER,

Richmond, Va.

ORANGE COUNTY—Superior Court.

James M. Corbin and Elbert H. Pogue, Copartners trading under the firm and style of Corbin and Pogue, against.

Franklin L. Gardner and Charles G. Clifford Copartners, trading under the firm and style of F. L. Gardner & Co. Successors.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To the Sheriff of Orange county—Greeting: You are hereby commanded to summons, Franklin L. Gardner and Charles G. Clifford the defendants above named if they be found in your county to appear at the ensuing Term of our Superior Court, to be held for the county of Orange at the Court House in Hillsboro, on the 26th day of January 1874, and let the defendants take notice that if they fail to answer the said complaint within that term, the Plaintiff will take Judgment against them for the sum of Three Hundred and Ten Dollars and Eighty cents, with interest thereon, and for cost of this action.

Herein full notice and of the Summons make due return: Given under my hand and seal of said Court this 2nd Dec. 1873.

GEO. LAWS, Clerk, Superior Court, atty for Plaintiff.

ORANGE COUNTY—Superior Court.

James M. Corbin and Elbert H. Pogue, Copartners trading under the name and style of Corbin and Pogue, against.

Franklin L. Gardner and Charles L. Clifford, Copartners, under the name and style of F. L. Gardner & Co.

Attachment. Three Hundred and Ten Dollars and 80 cts., due for Tobacco sold and delivered.

Warrant of Attachment returnable before George Laws, Clerk of the Superior Court of Orange County, at his office in Hillsboro, on the 2nd day of January 1874, when and where the Defendants are required to appear and answer as to matters touching this Attachment.

GEORGE LAWS, Clerk, Superior Court, atty for Plaintiff.

\$10 TO \$20 per day. Agents wanted everywhere. Particulars free. A. B. BLAIR, & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

F. W. KERCHNER.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

IN STORE! IN STORE!

Hopkins and BROWN D. S. sides and Shoulders.

150 Hbds. and Bbls S D Molasses.

100 Hbds and Bbls. Cane Molasses.

40 Bbls Golden Fleece Syrup.

20 " Fine Syrup.

700 " Flour.

200 Bags Coffee.

100 Hbds. and Bbls Sugar.

100 Bbls Apples.

150 Boxes Cheese.

200 " Candles.

150 " Candy.

15 Bbls and half Bbls Saff.

50 cases 1 and 2 oz Saff.

100 Boxes Soda.

250 Boxes Soap.

250 Kegs Nails.

2,000 Bushels Oats.

20 cases Axle Grease.

25 Bbls Glue.

150 " Whiskey.

25 " Brandy.

200 Cases Brandy Peaches.

100 " Schampas.

25 " Tomatoes.

25 " Fresh Peaches.

75 Boxes Starch.

40 Tons Hoop Iron.

100 Dams Water Buckets.

200 Reams Wrapping Paper &c. &c.

For sale by F. W. KERCHNER.

27, 28 and 29 North Water St.

Wilmington, N. C.

To the Ladies.

LOW & SONS English Soap, 6 doz. English Tooth Brushes, Ladies Dressing Combs and Brushes.

EXTRA PUFF BOXES.

Ladies' and her Extracts.

And Toilet articles generally. Just received at

O. HOOKER'S, Drug Store.

To Painters.

Full Supply of Dry Paints.

LIQUID PAINTS; all colors; ready for use; in most satisfactory return.

Brick Brushes; no Barks.

PAINTS, OILS, good and cheap.

Office: all kinds. By kept in this market.

BRONZE and Gold Leaf.

O. HOOKER'S, Drug Store.

DRUGS.

I HAVE and am constantly receiving a full supply of MEDICINES for the afflicted.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

A few Medicines, and others all a full supply of

Pure, Genuine Drugs.

for Prescriptions, which I promise to handle with satisfaction day or night; and at prices to suit.

O. HOOKER, Druggist.

State of North Carolina.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Petition to sell Land for payment of Debts.

Pride Jones, as Ex'r of Cadwallader Jones deceased.

Cadwallader Jones, J. B. Ruffin and wife Mary, Jewish Collins and wife Sally, Mary, Rebecca, Robin, Sarah and Lucy Jones, heirs of Robin Jones, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Cadwallader Jones, Mary, Rebecca, Robin, Sarah and Lucy Jones, heirs of Robin Jones, deceased, are non-residents of the State; It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsboro Recorder, a Newspaper published in the Town of Hillsboro for six successive weeks, notifying them to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Orange County, within that time, to plead answer or demur to the Complaint filed in said office, or judgment will be asked for the relief demanded in said complaint by the Plaintiff.

Witness George Laws Clerk of the Superior Court of Orange.

GEO. LAWS, Clerk, Superior Court Orange Co.

18th Nov. 1873 6w. \$10.

PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL.

Absolutely safe. Perfectly odorless. Always uniform. Illuminating qualities superior to gas. Burns in any lamp without danger of exploding or taking fire. Manufactured expressly to replace the use of volatile and dangerous oils. Its safety under every possible test, and its perfect burning qualities, are proved by its continued use in over 200,000 families.

Millions of gallons have been sold and no accident—directly or indirectly—has even occurred from burning, storing or handling it.

The Insurance Companies and Fire Companies everywhere throughout the country recognize the Astral as the best safeguard when lamps are used. Send for circular. For sale at retail by the trade, generally, and at wholesale by the proprietors, CHAS. PRATT & CO, 306, Fulton Street, New York.

\$5,000 TO BE GIVEN AWAY.

THE LOUISVILLE

WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL.

A First-Class Family, News, Political and Commercial Paper, national in its aim, reiteration and circulation. In addition to its usual quantity and variety of matter, it will publish ORIGINAL STORIES AND NOVELLETTES, and, commencing with its issue of December 3rd, will each week, for a year or longer, publish a series of Lectures on Bible History.

delivered by Rev. Dr. STUART ROBINSON, revised by himself, expressly for this paper.

On the 1st of January, 1874, the publisher will distribute \$5,000 IN PRESENTS among its subscribers. All who wish to avail themselves of the opportunity of securing a gift worth several hundred dollars can do so by sending in their subscription prior to that time.

Great inducements to subscribers and agents.

EP Circulars, with full particulars, posters, and specimen copies, sent gratis on application.

Address COURIER-JOURNAL CO. Louisville Ky.

FOR SALE. A New Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine. Owner has two, Enquire at the ORANGE HOUSE.

WARNER L. FLEMING.

1329 Main Street.

RICHMOND, VA.

MANUFACTURER OF

CANDY, CAKES, CRACKERS.

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, Cigars, &c.

FALL TRADE, 1873.

A. L. ELLETT & CO.

ask the attention of the Merchants of the South to the very large and varied stock of

Dry Goods and Notions.

selected with great care of manufacturers and agents for CASH, and upon most favorable terms. We have greatly enlarged our assortment, and feel assured we can convince any unprejudiced buyer that we will sell as low, on same terms, as any jobbers of Dry Goods in any market of this country. We only ask a fair and unbiased examination of our stock to substantiate what we assert. We solicit a call from all merchants.

A. L. ELLETT & CO.

24 2nd - 26 1st Sts. Richmond, Va.

JAMES W. GIBSON.

(Successor to Kellogg and Gibson)

Importer and Dealer in

China, Glass, Queensware

AND

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

No. 1207 Main Street.

Richmond, Va.

Sept. 25 3m.

Baughman Bro's & Co.,

1319 Main Street,

RICHMOND, VA.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in every Variety of

Papers, Twines Envelopes,

AND

General Stationery.

Sept. 25 3m.

BLAIR & THAXTON,

JOBBERS OF

WHITE GOODS FANCY GOODS,

NOTIONS, TOYS, &c.

1313 Main Street,

Richmond, Va.

The Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1874.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Terms of the Recorder, for 1875.
For 1 year, \$2.50.
For 6 months, 1.50.
For 3 months, .75.
Clubs of six or more, each subscriber, 2.00.
Payments always in advance.
Job printing done neatly, cheaply and promptly.

Business cards neatly printed at this office.

Blank forms of various kinds for sale at this office.

See first and fourth pages for advertisements.

The Weather.

Has assumed a more wintry and reasonable character. During the first thirteen days of the month there were neither frost, snow, nor ice, and the temperature was summer-like. It was however exceedingly favorable to late sowing of wheat, of which there is a great deal, owing to continued wet and cold in November.

Carriage Address.

Our faithful carrier, with pleasant face, and hopeful step, will call upon his patrons Christmas morning with a new and original appeal to their courtesies. Remember him.

A number of our subscribers began their connection with the Recorder on the 1st of November 1874. By the reduction of price which took place during that month, their subscription was extended to the 1st day of Jan. 1875. Let them remember this, and be prepared to renew at that time. Cheer us by starting us on the New Year with a good list.

The Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald was formally installed into the Pastorate of the Presbyterian Church in this place on Friday last.

Acknowledgment.

We have received from Maj. Robt. L. Ragland of Halifax County, Va., a package of 'Good' Tobacco seed, and one of 'Yellow Oronoko,' both raised by him, and return our thanks for the same. We will see that they are placed in good hands.

Maj. Ragland is one of the most successful planters in Virginia, and his opinions on the 'weed' are authoritative. His system is a most happy combination of science with sound practical common sense.

Removal.

We learn with regret that the firm of Webb Roulhac & Cameron are about to remove their business to Durham, where superior inducements have been offered them. Our community can ill spare them. Yet they must be governed by their own views of interest, and we cannot interpose a word of advice, which might affect their movements. Our enterprising little neighbor will gain a valuable acquisition, while we lose what cannot readily be replaced.

Business here is quite brisk, and it is very evident that Hillsboro is climbing up gradually. We cannot but think its darkest hour has passed, and hereafter the sunshine of prosperity will forever dispel the cloud of gloom which so long enshrouded it.

See Advertisement of Geo. Allen of Newbern. His is the largest and most complete Agricultural warehouse in the State, and especially interesting to cotton planters. The variety of ploughs, sweeps, cultivators &c. is inexhaustible, and what is of more importance, the prices are moderate. Don't fail to call on him.

Grange Meeting.

Mr. James Means of Concord addressed a small assemblage of the Farmers of the County, and citizens of the town on Thursday last with a view of organizing a Grange.

Owing to the small dissemination of the notice, there was not a sufficient number present of those interested to organize. Mr. Means left here the proper forms to obtain a charter &c, and no doubt a Grange will be established.

He addressed the citizens of Durham on the same subject on Friday, and we believe with the same results that attended his visit here.

Grange at Cedar Grove.

A Grange was formed at Cedar Grove on the 11th by Mr. Means, and is known as the No. 1 Grange. Thirty names were enrolled on that day, and farther applications have been made sufficient to swell the number to forty-five.

The following were chosen officers of the Grange.
John K. Hughes, Master.
Madison L. Eland, Overseer.
John P. Forrest, Lecturer.
Fred. P. Clark, Steward.

David T. Clark, Assistant Steward.
Robert G. Tinson, Chaplain.
David Thompson, Treasurer.
Nath. D. Bain, Secretary.
Robt. W. Anderson, Gate Keeper.
Miss Mary J. Thompson, Ceres.
Miss Lou C. Bain, Pomona.
Miss Mattie E. Allison, Flora.
Mrs. Mary A. Hughes, L. A. S.

We learn that there is a good deal of counterfeit money about in the Northern part of the County. The scarcity of currency alarms suspicion, and this is the rogues opportunity. Look out.

Consecration of Bishop Lyman.

Bishop Lyman was consecrated to the Assistant Bishopric of North Carolina in Raleigh on the 11th inst. The ceremony was perhaps the most imposing of the kind ever witnessed in the State, three Bishops and about thirty of the Clergy participating in the solemnities.

At 11 o'clock, the procession entered the Church, Bishop Whittingham of Maryland and Bishop Atkinson of North Carolina leading it; followed by Bishop Lay of the Eastern Diocese of Maryland, Dr. Lyman, and the Clergy all robed in their clerical vestment.

After the performance of the morning service, the Consecration sermon was preached by Bishop Lay. The leading idea of the discourse was Christian Unity. In beauty of language, in chasteness of style, in richness of illustration, in eloquence, in broad christian charity, and in impressiveness of delivery, it surpassed almost everything we have ever listened to.

As it will be published, further comment is unnecessary, but it is a sermon which all denominations will read with pleasure, and may ponder on with profit.

After the sermon, the Consecration services proper commenced. The Rev. Dr. Cheshire read the testimonial of the Rev. Theodore B. Lyman at the Episcopal Convention held in Fayetteville in May last, and also the permission of the Bishops of the United States, signed by the Rt. Rev. Renj. F. Smith of Kentucky.

Bishop Whittingham as Consecrator submitted the questions laid down in the Form for the Consecration of Bishops, which were responded to by Dr. Lyman, in a most distinct and impressive manner.

The solemn imposition of hands then took place, and Dr. Lyman was added as another link to that chain which has been kept in unbroken connection since the day of the Apostles.

Ordination.

The Rev. C. J. Curtis, Rector of St. Matthew's Church, was ordained to the Priest-hood on Sunday morning. The ordination sermon was preached by Bishop Lay of Maryland, after which the ordination was performed by Bishop Atkinson, assisted by Bishop Lay, and the Rev. J. C. Hanks of Fayetteville, and the Rev. Wm. Wetmore of Lincolnton.

The services were of the most solemn and impressive character and deeply interested the very large audience assembled to witness them.

At eight the Rite of Confirmation was administered to four candidates.

Schools.

See the Advertisement of the excellent School of Mr. S. W. Hughes at Cedar Grove.

Also that of the Misses Nash and Miss Kollock.

Here are three first-class Schools which added to the Bingham School, all in Orange County, present an array of educational advantages possessed by few sections of the South.

Orange at Newbern.

We learn (but have not the particulars,) that a Grange was organized at Newbern on Saturday, and that Dr. Alexander Wilson was made Master, and Maj. Robert Bingham, Lecturer. We have no other news.

The movement has fairly set in in Orange, and we may soon expect to see the whole county laid off into Granges.

If you want goods at PANIC PRICES, go to Tom Ellis at Cedar Grove.

Winchester Bazaar and Shoe Factory.

We call attention to the commendations of this establishment which we extract from the Winchester Times. We have had some practical observations on the Shoes made by it, and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best we have ever bought. In beauty they are not surpassed by the best works of the most fashionable factories of Philadelphia or New York. In excellence of material, they excel them, while the price is considerably less.

We are satisfied if our Merchants would once introduce them they would never get anything else.
DISTINCTION FAIRLY EARNED.—The first premium—a silver medal—was awarded at the late State Fair at Richmond, to the Winchester Boot & Shoe Company, for the best ladies' shoes made in Virginia. At the North Carolina State Fair they were awarded, by non-residents, from competition, but the superiority of their work was so apparent, that they were awarded a diploma. The Spring trade, which will commence about the first of January, will be glad to learn that the energies of our company to the utmost, several large orders having already been received; and it is expected that their force will have to be largely increased to supply the demand. As yet no effort has been made to extend their business beyond Virginia and one or two of the adjoining States, but orders are frequently received from regions where it would hardly be supposed their reputation had reached, and they now count customers in nearly every Southern and several of the Western States.

The Question Settled.—Those eminent men, Dr. Jas. Clark, Physician to Queen Victoria, and Dr. Hughes Bennett, say that consumption can be cured. Dr. Wistar knew this when he discovered his now widely known Balsam of Wild Cherry, and experience has proved the correctness of his opinion.

40,000 sold.

We have received a charmingly new Song with Chorus, by the gifted composer Robert Chalmers, adapted to the times, and entitled:

"THE LABORER'S PRAYER."

The words are touchingly beautiful, the music charming, and the song is destined to be sung in every family in the land. If you cannot find it at the music stores, enclose the price 40 cents direct to the publisher, Robert Chalmers 170 Fourth Street, Louisville, Ky. and receive the beautiful Song by return mail.

DURHAM, N. C. Dec 12 1874.

Mr. Editor:—Business continues to brighten. Several thousand pounds of leaf tobacco have been sold during the past week, through one of the warehouse here. The prices were panic.

We learn that Messrs Webb & Roulhac, of your town are going to remove to Durham for the purpose of manufacturing tobacco. We shall be happy to have them. The more business done here, the more money in circulation is a thing that every body here & elsewhere are wanting. Mr. Jas. Means of Concord made a Grange speech today, to quite a number of farmers & others. We did not hear it, but understand it was well received. He organized a small club. Some of our Manufacturers joined, & we suppose they intend selling only to grangers in the future. We can't see what other object in view.

LEGISLATURE.

We cannot undertake to continue the transactions of the past week, and it is difficult to select matters of interest when so little of a definitely important nature has been done. We can only notice matters of public interest, and that not in the order of action up to them.

The bill to prevent frauds in the sale of commercial fertilizers, introduced by Mr. Norwood was put on its 3rd reading, and passed, 29 yeas, nays, none. The bill is of great importance to both the cotton and tobacco planters, since both of these classes have become dependent upon artificial fertilizers, and have hitherto been the victims of outrageous imposition. The bill provides for a chemical analysis by the State Geologist, and all fertilizers must be guaranteed under his tests before they can be sold by the farmer.

Mr. Cunningham's bill to incorporate the North Carolina Immigration society was taken up under the suspension of the rules, and passed its 3rd reading in the Senate.
The bill for the completion of the Western Railroad from its present terminus Greensboro was taken up in the Senate, but was postponed until the 16th.
An important resolution of Senator Humphreys was reported upon favorably by the committee to whom it had been referred. The bill requests the Representation in Congress from this State to use their influence to secure a free banking system, and a safe, cheap currency; the passage of an act establishing a uniform rate of interest, throughout the country, not exceeding 8 per cent per annum; restricting banks to a legitimate business, and prohibiting interests on deposits; and expressing the opinion, that as the scarcity of money furnishes the pretext to the exaction of the ruinous rates of interest, therefore our representation is asked to use their influence to urge the passage of an Act authorizing the issue of legal tender notes, bearing no interest, and the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to use the same in taking up the outstanding bonds of the government.

Mr. Worth introduced a bill for the settlement of the public debt, the principle of which are embodied in the bill afterwards reported by the Special committee.

This bill provides for the issue of six millions of Coupon bonds, to be dated July 1st 1874, bearing 6 p.c. interest; payable semi-annually; to wit: \$500,000 July 1st, A. D. 1881 and \$500,000 on each succeeding July, including July 1st, 1913, said bonds to be of the denomination of \$100, \$500, and \$1000. Past due coupons receivable for taxes, and bonds to be exempt from all kinds of taxation in the State. The bonds are to be issued in exchange for the present outstanding bonds and certificates of indebtedness as follows: bonds for the building of the N. C. R. R. 50 cts on the dollar; on all ante-war bonds, with accrued interest, 30 cts on the dollar, on all bonds issued since the war including funding bond issued by the Legislature of 1860-68 except Special tax bonds, and \$44,000 Penitentiary bonds, 20 cts on the dollar.

For the payment of interest, a tax of 25 cts, on the \$100 of all real and personal estate to be levied. A Commissioner may be appointed to act in concert with the State Treasurer in negotiating. The money raised by the said tax is to be invested in U. S. securities in case creditors refuse to exchange the bonds.

A bill passed the House, introduced by Mr. McNeill of Robeson, which is of importance to cotton raisers. It provides that it shall be a misdemeanor to sell between sunset and sunrise, a smaller quantity of cotton than is usually packed into a bale. This effectively checks the thief who under present circumstances can readily fitch and shoulder a bag full, and who is always sure to find a purchaser not at all inquisitive about title.

Mr. McGhee introduced a resolution providing for the election of Trustees to the University.

The report of the Committee of Conference on adjournment, fixing the 24th inst as a day of adjournment sine die was adopted.

See George Allen's Advertisement on 3rd page.

MAKE MONEY fast and honorably, \$12-50 per day, or \$75 per week, by at once applying for a territorial right, (which are given free to agents,) to sell the best, strongest, most useful, and rapid selling Sewing Machine, and Patent Button Hole Worker, ever used or recommended by families, or buy one for your own use; it is only \$3. Sent free everywhere by express. Address for particulars: JEROME B. HUGHES & Co., Cor. Greenwich & Cortlandt, St. N. Y.

That Favorite Home Remedy, PAIN-KILLER.

Has been before the public over thirty years, and probably has a wider and better reputation than any other proprietary medicine of the present day. At this time there are but few unacquainted with the merits of the *Pain Killer*; but, while some extol it as a stimulant, they know but little of its power in easing pain when taken internally; while others use it internally with great success, but are equally ignorant of its healing virtues when applied externally. We therefore wish to say, that it is equally successful whether used internally or externally. It is sufficient evidence of its virtues as a standard medicine to know that it is now used in all parts of the world, and that its sale is constantly increasing. No curative agent has such such a wide spread sale or given such universal satisfaction. *Pain Killer* is a truly wonderful compound, prepared from the best and purest materials, and with a care that insures the most perfect uniformity in the medicine, and while it is a most effective and powerful pain killer, it is a perfectly safe medicine, even in the most unskillful hands.

It is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort, will save many an hour of suffering, and many a dollar in time and doctor's bills.

After over thirty years trial, it is still receiving the most glowing testimonials to its virtues, from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent Physicians have pronounced it as a most effective preparation for the alleviation of pain. It is not only the best remedy ever known for Bruiises, Cuts, Burns, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, or Cholera, or any sort of local complaint, it is a remedy unsurpassed for diphtheria, and rapidity of action. In the great cities of India, and other hot climates, it has become the standard medicine for all such complaints as well as for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, and all other kindred disorders. For Coughs and Colds, Croup, Asthma, and Whooping Cough, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing testimony to be an invaluable medicine.

We would call on the public, against all imitations, to get the genuine, either in name, or style of putting up.

PERRY DAVIS & SON

MANUFACTURERS OF THE
136 High St., Providence, R. I.
111 Sycamore St., Cincinnati, O.
377 St. Paul St., Montreal, Canada.
17 Southampton Row, London England.

THE NEW WILSON UNDERLEED.

PRICE \$50.



dec. 3.

Horner & Graves's School.

TRANSFERRED TO

HILLSBORO, N. C.

A Classical, Mathematical, Scientific

AND

MILITARY ACADEMY.

WITH

A full Corps of Instructors.

THE Spring Session of TWENTY WEEKS will begin the 2nd Monday in January.

Board and Tuition, including fuel and furnished rooms, \$150.

Tuition for Day Scholars in preparatory department, for Eng. Course in Academic Department, 25.

Scientific course, 35.

Classical course, 30.

English and scientific Day scholars only will be charged for French, German and Book Keeping, an additional fee of five dollars for each.

Students containing full particulars, will be furnished on the Principles of Latin, N. C., until the 1st of January, or by J. D. H. Hamilton, at Hillsboro.

Hillsboro, Dec. 1, 1874. H.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Superior Court of Orange County, in the case of James T. Closs, guardian of Catharine C. Closs, I will sell

On Tuesday the 6th day of Jan, 1875,

in front of McCauley's Store in

CHAPEL HILL.

At 12 o'clock, that valuable tract of LAND upon which the late Dr. Morgan Closs resided, containing 25 1/2 acres, adjoining Hinds Point, Tenney and others. The same being lot No. 2, by Link survey lately made. The land will be sold in Three lots.

AT DURHAM.

On Wednesday the 7th day of Jan, 1875.

On the premises, beginning at 12 o'clock, I will sell

1st. A lot on the North side of New Street and on the West side of Dillard, containing 1/2 of an acre.

2nd. A lot on the West side of a New Street & adjoining the above, containing 44-100 of an acre.

3rd. A lot adjoining Julius S. Carr on the North side of a New Street, containing 1/2 of an acre.

4th. A lot on the East side of the Extension of Main St., adjoining Perrell and others, containing 1/2 of an acre.

5th. A lot on the North side of the extension of Main St., at C. Green's corner, containing 7-10 of an acre.

6th. Corner New and Dillard Sts., at present occupied by W. T. Gilman, containing 28-100 of an acre. This lot will be sold subject to the dower of the widow of Morgan Closs, dec'd.

TERMS OF SALE:

One third cash; one third at six months; and one third at twelve months with interest, from date of sale. Title reserved till purchase money is paid. Plans and full description of all this property will be exhibited at sale.

JOHN W. NORWOOD,

Commissioner.

George Allen & Co.,

NEWBERN, N. C.

Cider Mills, Wood's Mowers & Reapers, Cotton Gins and Presses, Threshers, Horse Powers.

Manufacturers of

THE WILEY PLOW.

The Champion Plow and Cultivator.

The Dickinson and Allen Saws.

Either of which save one half Labor of man and horse. Send for catalogue and Prices.

Dec. 4th.

CHRISTMAS AT FARMER'S HALL,

HAVE HESITATED ABOUT BREAKING THE MARKET.

WHEN ABLE I MAY.

In Store Christmas Goods, China-Wares.

If the Panic has you. Come Borrow a Merry Christmas.

YOUR Produce brings "Fair Prices," at

"I Will Try It"

Why not "Let us Have Peace," eat the "KNOF." Who is the Father of the Panic "CHEAP GOODS."

Eggs, 25 cents per Dozen. Sugar 8 cents per pound.

Dec. 15th 1873.

Nat. L. Brown,

DEALER IN

CONFECTIONERIES.

Canned Goods, Pickles, Jellies.

Nuts, Fresh Crackers and Cakes.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Violins and Guitar Strings.

FANCY GOODS,

Toys, Baskets, Children's Carriages, Birds and Bird Cages.

Sugars and Tobacco. Don't forget.

BROWN'S VARIETY STORE.

RALEIGH,

Ang. 25 ly. N. C.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application be made at the next Session of the General Assembly to amend the Charter of the town of Hillsboro, so as to allow the Commissioners of said town to tax the Real and Personal property and other subjects of taxation within said town equally with the State and County.

12th Nov. 30 d.

READ THIS!

I MUST say to my Customers, and those that were my Customers, that I need what is due me. My Fall Purchases are due first of January, and I must collect what is owing me, to be able to meet these payments. These are very scarce times, and I want to ride through the storm; and those who owe me and want to succeed must come forward and help me, by paying up. If you have no money being grain, or something that I can turn into money, don't put it off until next Spring, as the trouble comes, I am not appearing to doubtful men, but to Honest Paying Customers. The honest people that want me to succeed and those who pay are the ones I want to help me now, bring anything that I can turn into money.

U. M. PARKS.

Dec. 10, 1874.

TURNER'S N. C. STATE ALMANAC.

1874.

This Almanac is the most valuable now published in North Carolina and should be in every family.—*Farmer's Southener.*

Turner's N. C. Almanac.—This is one of the most complete almanacs ever published in North Carolina, and contains features that others have never known. A new and interesting feature is a record of the most important events that have occurred in the State during the foregoing year.

Christian Advocate, Raleigh.
The department devoted to the annual State record of 1873 is a new feature of the Almanac that will commend it to popular favor everywhere.—*Daily Journal* Wilmington.

Price 10c. For sale at the Store of JOHN M. BLACKWOOD.

nov. 26 2m. Hillsboro, N. C.

North Carolina.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Superior Court.

William Barlow,

agent.

Joseph Allison and heirs of Mary his wife

Joseph Barlow, heirs of James and wife Nancy, Charles S. Ray and wife Lucy,

Marshall Ray, William L. Bowles and

Rutha his wife, J. M. McCulloch heirs of

Patience, heirs of John H. Barlow,

Hugh S. Paisly formerly Hugh S. Barlow

Petition to sell Real Estate for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that all the above named defendants, are non-residents of the State of North Carolina. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that public notice be made in the Hillsboro Recorder, a paper published in Hillsboro, N. C. for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants, to be and appear before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Orange County at his office in Hillsboro, within that time and plead answer or demurr to the complaint, which is filed in his office or the demurrer in due compliance.

Witness George Laws Clerk of said Court at office in Hillsboro this 17th day of November 1873.

GEORGE LAWS, Clerk

Nov. 26 6w price ad. \$10. Superior Court.

Taylor, Elliott & Watters.

Successors to

TAYLOR, MARTIN & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

AND

Wholesale Dealers

IN

HARDWARE,

No. 1 Commercial Row,

NEXT TO FERRY WHARF,

NORFOLK, VA.

Will occupy their old Stand about 1st Dec.

Oct. 1, 1874.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Superior Court 4th Dec. 1874.

James Williams,

Order of

against

Charles Williams & others.

UPON reading and filing of the Complaint in this case and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Charles Williams, Jefferson Williams and Bryan Williams are non-residents of the State.

It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the "Hillsboro Recorder" a Newspaper published in the town

